THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.

THE "RESTRICTION" AND "COMPROMISE" OF 1820.

The bill "to authorize the People of the Territory of Missouri to form a Constitution and State Goverament, and providing for the admission of such State into the Union," was the order of the day in the House of Representatives on the 26th of January. 1820; and the House went into Committee of the Whole on that bill, Mr. BALDWIN, of Pennsylvania, in the chair.

The question pending was an amendment that had been offered by Mr. Sronns, of New York, which provided for an alteration in the limits of the proposed State, so as to make the Missouri river the northern boundary thereof, with the view of drawing a line on which those in favor of and those opposed to the slave restriction might compromise their views.

This amendment was withdrawn by Mr. Stones, and in lieu thereof he submitted the following :

" And provided further, and it is hereby enacted, That for ever hereafter neither slavery nor involuntary servitude (except in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted) shall exist in the territoshall have been duly convicted) shall exist in the territory of the United States lying north of the 38th degree of north latitude and wost of the river Mississippi and the boundaries of the State of Missouri, as established by this act: Provided, That any person escaping into the said territory, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any of the States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed, according to the laws of the United States in such case provided, to the person the United States in such case provided, to the person the United States in such case provided, to the person the United States in such case provided, to the person the United States in such case provided. claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.'

On this motion a debate ensued of a desultory character, in which Messrs. Randolph, Lowndes, Mercer, Brush, Smith of Maryland, Storrs, and Clay participated. The question being taken on the motion of Mr. STORES.

it was decided in the negative. The reading of the bill proceeded as far as the fourth section, when Mr. TAYLOR, of New York, proposed to amend the bill by incorporating in that section the following provision :

"And shall ordain and establish that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said State otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any other State, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conreyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid: And provided, also, That the said provision shall not be construed to alter the condition or civil rights of any person now held to service or labor in the said

The main question of the restriction on slavery in the future State of Missouri being thus fully before the House, and the usual hour of adjournment having arrived, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27 .- The subject was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Mr. TAYLOR, of New York, supported his amendment in a speech of two hours. Mr. HOLMES, of Massachusetts, followed against the proposed restriction.

committee to rise.

Monday, Jan. 31 .- Mr. SMYTH resumed his argument against the restriction, and spoke until near 6 o'clock.

Tuesday, Feb. 1 .- Mr. Reid, of Georgia, spoke against the restriction. Mr. CLAGETT, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Dowse, of Massachusetts, advocated the restriction. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2 .- Mr. RANDOLPH spoke three hours against the restriction, and gave way for the committee

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3 .- Mr. RANDOLPH concluded his

FRIDAY, FEB. 4. -Mr. HARDIN spoke at length against the restriction. Mr. Cook, of Illinois, commenced a speech in favor of the restriction, but gave way for the committee to rise.

SATURDAY, FEB. 5 .- Mr. Cook finished his speech, and in favor of the restriction.

MONDAY, FEB. 7 .- Mr. HEMPHILL finished his speech, and Mr. McLane, of Delaware, followed in opposition, pressed a wish to speak, but in consequence of the late- majority of from 12 to 18. ness of the hour moved that the committee rise; which

restriction. This was before the introduction of the amend- day before, the following proviso: ment proposing the line of 36° 30'.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9 .- Mr. SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, spoke nearly three hours in support of the restriction on

THURSDAY, FEB. 10 .- Mr. SERGEANT concluded his argument in a speech occupying about the same time as he had spoke the preceding day. Mr. BARBOUR, of Virginia, followed against the restriction in a three hours' speech.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11 .- Mr. GROSS, of New York, spoke two hours in favor of the restriction, and Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, against it. SATURDAY, FEB. 12 .- Mr. CUSHMAN, of Massachusetts

and Mr. Wood, of New York, supported the restriction. Mr. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, spoke against it. TUESDAY, FEB. 15 .- Mr. RANKIN, of Mississippi, and

Mr. CUTHDERT, of Georgia, opposed the restriction, and Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, supported it. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16 .- Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, op-

posed, and Mr. DARLINGTON, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. WHITMAN, of Massachusetts, advecated the restriction. THURSDAY, FER. 17 .- Mr. SIMKINS, of South Carolina

and Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, opposed the restriction, and Mr. DENNISON, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Rich, of Vermont, upported it.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18 .- Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, ddressed the committee in a speech of more than three hours against the right and expediency of the proposed

[It is necessary here to explain that in the Senate, on e 8d of February, (the bill for the admission of Maine being under consideration, to which the Missouri bill had been attached,) Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, submitted the amendment proposing the line of 36° 30′, and moved that its consideration be postponed to the 7th of February, but when that day arrived he withdrew the amendment. He affered it again, however, on the 17th of February. nt. He effered it again, however, on the 17th of Fement. He effered it again, however, on the 17th of February, when it was adopted by a vote of 34 to 10. The bill, thus amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was passed on the 18th of February.

We now resume our summary of the proceedings in We now resume our summary of the proceedings in

he House of Representatives, as follows :] SATURDAY, FEB. 19 .- The amendments of the Senate the House bill for the admission of Maine were taken These proposed to authorize, by the same bill, the peoup. These proposed to authorize, by the same bill, the peo-ple of Missouri to form a State Government, without the slave restriction, but contained a clause (Mr. Thomas's) exclude slavery from all the territory west of the Mississipp ying north of 361 degrees north latitude, except the Pro-

SED STATE OF MISSOURI. Mr. TAYLOB, of New York, moved that the amendments f the Senate be disagreed to.

Mr. Scorr, of Missouri, moved that they be committed to the Committee of the Whole, which then had under sideration the Missouri bill of the House; which notion had precedence of the motion to disagree.

"On these motions a long and animated debate took place. Mr. Holmes hoped the amendment would not be itted. He thought there were at least thirty speeches yet to be delivered on the restrictive proposition, and that the time allowed by the Legislature of Massachusetts (the 3d of March) might pass before the admission of Maine could be acted upon, &c. Mr. CULPEPPER was rilling to admit Maine unconnected with Missouri, but ne thought the amendment proposed by the Senate should ake the usual course. Mr. Sмүти, of Virginia, moved hat the matter should be postponed until Monday week; which motion was lost. He then moved until next Mon-lay; also lost. Mr. EDWARDS, of North Carolina, was in of commitment. Mr. STROTHER was against anim- strictive amendment and it was adopted : Yeas 94

mediate decision on the amendments; he thought the House, occupied with the restrictive proposition, was not at present prepared to decide. Mr. Livermore was decidedly opposed to the connexion of the bills as made by bill was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 98 to 84. the Senate, and deprecated the feelings which it must give rise to. Mr. Whitman (from the district of Maine) opposed the commitment very earnestly. He said that he could scarcely trust himself to speak of the amendments. Mr. Storkes was in favor of a compromise, but he would not agree to that on compulsion, and opposed the com-mitment. He thought it right to act upon the subject at once; he would not abandon the right of giving a dis-tinct and unshackled vote for the admission of Maine. Mr. Simkins said that time ought to be allowed for reflection; the Senate should be respected, and he was in favor of a commitment. Mr. Gross, of New York, expressed his opinion freely. He thought that the conduct of the Senate did not deserve respect in this matter. (He was interrupted by the Speaker.) He then said that he wholly disapproved of the amendments, &c. Mr. WALKER, of North Carolina, said a few words in favor of a commitment. Mr. MERCER supported the right of the Senate to make such amendments, and said 'if the pro-position be the olive branch of peace on the most momentous question that ever agitated the councils of this na-tion since the foundation of the Government, was it proper thus to treat it?" He was in favor of a commitment.

Mr. SERGRANT was for an immediate decision. If the
House respected itself it would act promptly. Could gentlemen seriously call these things amendments? It would be just as proper to annex them to a pension law or a bankrupt bill. Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, said the course taken by the Senate was not unusual, and he doubted if that body would recede. Mr. Smith, of Maryland, opposed the commitment as useless. He thought benefit could attend it. Mr. Brown, of Kentucky was for allowing time. He condemned the disposition to coerce the House to act so promptly. Mr. McLane, of Delaware, was favorable to a commitment, though opposed to the junction of the admission of Maine with that Missouri. He wished for time, and was desirous of settling the matter by a compromise. If now forced to vote he should be compelled to vote against both provi-

The motion to commit the bill and amendments as pro osed by Mr. Scorr was disagreed to: Yeas 70, nays 107. Finally, it was agreed to postpone the bill and amend ents to Tuesday, and have them printed.

MONDAY, FEB. 21 .- The House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of its own bill for the admission of Missouri, and Mr. Taylor's restrictive amendment. Mr. Plumer, of New Hampshire, and Mr. ED-WARDS, of Connecticut, favored the restriction.

TUESDAY, FEB. 22 .- The House took up the amend nents of the Senate to the Maine bill, (proposing to incorporate therein the Missouri bill, embracing the amendment called the "compromise.")

Mr. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, spoke more than two hours against the features of the Senate's amendment which proposed to exclude the further migration or transportation of slaves into any of the Territeries of the United States north of 36° 30' north latitude. Mr. RHEA, of Tennessee, commenced a speech against the Senate's amendments, but gave way for an adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23 .- Mr. RHEA finished his speech arguing particularly on the inapplicability of the Ordinance of 1787 to the territory west of the Mississippi.

The House finally disagreed to the union of the two bills by a vote of 93 to 72; disagreed to the details of the Missouri bill, 102 to 68; and also disagreed to the last section of the amendments, which proposed to exclude slave-FRIDAY, JAN. 28 .- Mr. Holmes resumed the floor and ry north of 36° 30', except within the limits of the prospoke two hours against the restriction. Mr. SMYTH, of posed state of Missouri. For disagreeing 159, against it Virginia, followed on the same side, but gave way for the 18. Thus the House rejected all the Senate's amendments to the Maine bill.

It then resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the Missouri bill, the question being upon Mr. Taylor's restriction upon the proposed State of Missouri.

Mr. EDWARDS, of Connecticut, finished his argument in favor of the restriction, and Mr. Jones, of Tennessee spoke some time against the restriction.

THURSDAY, FEB. 24 .- The House spent four hours on the Missouri bill in committee. Mr. FULLER, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of the restriction, and Mr. Balpwin, of Pennsylvania, against the constitutional right of Congress to impose the restriction on Missouri, but incidentally in favor of the right to restrict slavery in the Territories of the United States.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25 .- Mr. ERVIN, of South Carolina, Mr. COTT, (delegate,) of Missouri, Mr. MEIGS, of New York, and Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, opposed the restriction, and Mr. HEMPHILL, of Pennsylvania, spoke more than an hour Mr. BENJAMIN ADAMS, of Massachusetts, supported the

The committee several times refused to rise, and the vote was taken on Mr. Taylor's amendment restricting and spoke nearly three hours. Mr. CLAY (Speaker) ex- slavery in Missouri, and decided in the affirmative by a

SATURDAY, FEB. 26 .- The House resumed in committee the consideration of the Missouri bill. Mr. STORRS, of TUESDAY, FEB. 8.-Mr. CLAY addressed the committee | New York, moved to insert in the fourth section, immenearly four hours against the right and expediency of the diately preceding the restrictive amendment adopted the

> "That in all that tract of country ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, excepting only such part thereof as is included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom la-bor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

> Mr. STORRS supported his amendment in a speech o some length. Mr. RANDOLPH opposed it in a speech of more than four hours. Mr. BEECHER, of Ohio, supported

MONDAY, FER. 28 .- The Senate informed the House that it had insisted on its amendments to the bill for the admission of Maine. The House insisted on its disagreement to the first eight sections (connecting Maine and Missouri) by a vote of 97 to 78.

When the question was stated on insisting on the disagreement of the House to the remaining amendments of the Senate, (being the 9th section, embracing the compromise principle)-

"Mr. Lownnes wished to remark, before this question was taken, that, although he should always be ready to vote for such a proposition substantially when presented to him, combined with the free admission of Missouri. yet as the amendment relative to Missouri had been disagreed to, it would be useless to retain this amendment in connexion with the Maine bill alone; and as he should In order that the therefore now vote against retaining it, he wished his is necessary to motive to be understood.

The question on insisting on the disagreement was then taken, and decided in the affirmative : Yeas 160, nays 14. So the House insisted on its disagreement to the whole of the Senate's amendments to the Maine bill, and the Esq. in support Senate was so informed.

The consideration of the Missouri bill was then resumed in committee; and, after much debate, the proposition of of Congres Mr. Storms to exclude slavery north of 36½, except in Missouri, was disagreed to, only 33 rising in its favor. Mr. Storns then moved an amendment proposing so to

modify the restrictive amendment as to make it a recom. of the U nendation for the free acceptance or rejection of the Convention of Missouri, as an article of compact, to exclude slavery instead of enjoining it as an absolute condition of zie, wh their admission. Mr. CLAY seconded this, and, with the mover, advocated it zealously. It was opposed with equal zeal by Messrs. TAYLOR, SERGEANT, and GROSS, and was withdrawn by Mr. STORRS. Mr. CLAY renewed it. and, after two hours' debate, it was negatived-yeas 82, nays 92-and the bill as amended was reported to the

Tuesday, February 29 .- The House agreed to the proposition of the Senate for a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes on the Maine bill, and Messre Holmes, Taylor, Lowndes, Parker of Massachusetts, and Kinsey were appointed.

The House then proceeded with the amendments of the Committee of the Whole to the Missouri bill, and Mr Storns renewed the motion to amend so as to make th provision for excluding slavery a proposition to the Co vention of Missouri, as an article of compact between ! United States and the said State, for their free accor ance or rejection, instead of a positive injunction. A much debate, it was lost by a vote of 82 to 98. The vote was taken on concurring in Mr. TATLOT

bill was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 98 to 84. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1 .- The Missouri bill was opposed by Mr. RANDOLPH in a speech of more than three hours and was passed by a vote of 91 to 82.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2 .- The SENATE considered the House bill for the admission of Missouri as a State, and, on motion of Mr. BARBOUR, struck out the proviso respecting the restriction of slavery in Missouri; and the original proposition of Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, restricting slavery north of 361 degrees, was adopted, and the bill thus material matters, whether of Executi mended was sent to the House.

Thus it will be seen that the restriction so earness ly opposed by Mr. CLAY on the 8th of February was that proposed by Mr. Taylor.]

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Holmes made a report from the Committee of Conference, the result of treaty, by the hands of the Secret which was, 1st, to the Senate to recede from its amend- Mr. Beelen, made with Nicaragua ments to the Maine bill; 2dly, to the two Houses to that the United States shall recog strike out of the Missouri bill the restriction on the State boundaries of Nicaragua, and as to slavery; and, 3dly, to insert a restriction on all the country within her limits. The territory north of 361 degrees. After debate as to the pro- ment is thus made to guaranty priety of waiting for the Senate to vote on the report, it caragua to the country of the was determined not to wait.

Mr. Lownbes briefly supported the Compromise, and ted to the Senate, and will p earnestly urged a decision of the question which would shall be known how far Mr give tranquillity to the country. Mr. Holmes followed ceed in effecting that part nearly to the same effect; and, after further debate, he was charged" the question was taken on striking out the slavery restriction on Missouri, and agreed to by a vote of 90 to 87. The question on the compromise line of 36° 30' was then taken, and carried: Yeas 134, nays 42.

The Senate agreed to the report on the same day. It was in reference to this compromise that Mr. CLAY, in his speech of the 5th of February, to it, but it contain 1850, stated his position on the Compromise of not instructed to 1820-a position often misstated by some of the State of Nicara, debaters in both Houses of Congress. On that quito territory.

"Mr. President, before I enter into a particular examination of that Missouri compromise, I beg to be al-lowed to correct a great error, not merely in the Senate, but throughout the whole country, in respect to my agency in regard to the Missouri compromise, or rather the line of 36° 30′, established by the agency of Congress. I do not know whether any thing has excited more surprise in my mind, as to the rapidity with which impor-tant historical transactions are obliterated and pass out England. of memory, than has the knowledge of the fact that I was field. I' every where considered the author of the line of 36° 30', h was established upon the occasion of the admission of Missouri into the Union.

"It would take up too much time to go over the whole rate of of that important era in the public affairs of this country. I shall not attempt it, although I have ample materials before me, derived from a careful and particular examination of the journals of both Houses. I will not occupy your time by going into any detailed account of the whole transaction; but I will content myself with ag stating that, so far from my having presented as a proposition the line of 35° 30', upon the occasion of consider-ing whether Missouri ought to be admitted into the Union r not, IT DID NOT ORIGINATE IN THE HOUSE OF WHICH I WAS A MEMBER. It originated in this body, I the Senate.] Those who will cast their recollection backsure the honorable Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton,) more correctly perhaps than any body else-must bring to recollection the fact that at the first Congress, whe the proposition was made to admit Missouri, or rather permit her to hold a convention and to form a constit tion, as preliminary to deciding whether she should admitted into this Union, the bill failed by a disagr ment between the two Houses: the House of Represe tives insisting upon and the Senate dissenting from ned in the ordinance of 1787 : the F nsisting upon the interdiction of slavery and the S

rejecting the proposition for the interdiction of ab The bill failed. It did not pass that session of Co "At the next session it was renewed; and at t' of its renewal Maine was knocking at our door be admitted into the Union. In the House ther najority for a restriction of the admission of sla the Senate a majority was opposed to any suc ion. In the Senate, therefore, in order to souri through, a bill or provision for her adr rather authorizing her to determine the ques' admission, was coupled with the bill for the a Maine. They were connected together, and rather authorizing her to said to the House, you want the bill for the Maine passed; you shall not have it unl along with it the bill for the admission of ! There was a majority—not a very large of firm and decided majority—in the Sen ling them together. Well, the bill went usual stages of disagreement and of con

ference; for there were two committee upon the occasion before the matter wa was finally settled to disconnect admit Maine separately, without an Missouri, and to insert in the Miss which was inserted in the Senate of a clause which was proposed by Mr. in the Senate,) restricting the admis of 36° 30', and leaving the question 30', either to admit or not to adm was finally passed. The committee two Houses recommended the deta and the passage of the Missouri 36° 30' in it. So it passed. So

for a moment, it quieted the cour "But the clause of 36° 30', I if you will take the trouble to lo upon three or four different, Thomas, acting in every instan tion of 36° 30'; and it was fin the occasion to say that among were a mojority of Southern me bama, in the Senate, (Mr. Maryland, and a majority of this body voted in favor of ority of the Southern me the head of whom was M for that line. I have no was Speaker of the House show which way the Sp of a tie. I am not able to ly did vote ; but I have mmon with my other S the line of 36° 30'."

the printer to

REVERDY JON

ing of the n

From t

A CA

PRINTING MANDAMI S CASE .- His honor Judge DUNLOP, in the Circuit Court nounced the opinion of the United States, yesterday proof the court in the case of the mandamus prayed by BEVERLY TUCKER, Esq., publisher of printer to the Senate of the United the Sentinel and States, against A . G. SEAMAN, Esq., Superintendent of ; requiring him to deliver to Mr. Tucker the Public Printing the agricultural ortion of the report of the Patent Office. reader may understand this matter, it state that the Superintendent had de-The case was argued some days ago by sson and J. M. Carlisle, Esqs., in behalf of the Senate, and by P. Barron Kry, rt of the decision of Mr. Seaman. The de Court we understand to be against the grantandamus, on the ground that the law vested a the Superintendent to decide which officer s was entitled to the printing of any docu-cuments the printing of which may have been

. ae decision of the Court it is understood that ER has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court

nited States .- Union SE OF CONSCIENCE .- A man named John C. McKino was implicated with some seven others in the 1 killing of Eben Floyd in Clinton county, Ohio, over ears ago, and who left the State at that time, red on Saturday, the 15th instant, and gave himself up te Sheriff, declaring that he would rather suffer tever penalty the law might inflict upon him than to longer a wandering outcast, away from his ends and his home. On the following Monday he ened into a recognizance, with sufficient security, pearance at the next term of the Court to stand his trial.

[Zanesville Courier. AUCTIONS AT NEWARK, N. J.—The spirit of Mrs. Too-dles is rife in our city, judging from the number of auc-tions held and the avidity with which the people attend and purchase. Every thing except coffins (one of which Mr. Toedles bought for the purpose of keeping it till it is needed) is sold at the various auction rooms, and is soon disposed of in a keen competition of bidders. The various changes incident to moving has brought a quantities of the competition of the compe tity of furniture under the hammer, and "going, gone" is pronounced over a great variety of articles. We com-mand all imitators of Mrs. Toodles, who may buy because things are "so cheap," and it is "so handy to have them in the house when wanted," as well as those who pur-'s re- in our columns every day. They will be suited by our knights of the hammer.—Newark Advertiser.

WASHINGTON.

"Lierty and Unlen, now and forever, one a ad

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854.

SENATORIAL AND CABINET SECRE AT S.

The sharpness of the letter-writers is match for official caution. They we or m out all v e session or Cabinet conclave. We subjoin a fe w extracts on treaty matters, for the information o f our readers. The New York Ceurier correspo ndent furnishes the following account of a new tre aty :

"Our Minister in Central Americ a has sent home ary of the Legation, The treaty provides sise as established the includes the Musquito United States Governthe disputed claim of Ni-Musquito Indians. "The treaty to which I ref er has not yet been submi robably be reserved until it

. Buchanan is likely to suc-of the arrangement with which The correspondent Ion, of the Sun, writes as

follows: "Mr. Borland's tr lately brought here b Beelen, is, as I lear confined to commen ial affairs, there could be no objection is a provision which Mr. Borland was adopt, defining the boundaries of the

e was a

the two bills: to

t went to Missouri. So.

repeat, you will find, sir,

ce, presented the proposi-

ally agreed to. But I take

those who agreed to that line nbers. My friend from Ala-

KING.) Mr. PINKNEY, from

f the Southern Senators in

jus, and extending them over the Mos-The treaty will probably be submitted to the Senate, but without the objectionable clause; or, if with it, the Sanata will strike it out. " The gene cal arrangement with the Central American States which Mr. Borland was commissioned to make has apparen

tly failed. "There ! ias been no warlike demonstration in the Senate again st England for several months. The war men will 'spoi I' without a new theme for declamation against The Nicaragua treaty will give them an ample will, no doubt, be contended that we must sustain Nic aragua in every collision she may have with Engthe subject of the British claim to the protectothe Mosquito Indians.

eaty with Nicaragua, which was

f the Secretary of the Legation, Mr.

n, a commercial treaty. If it was

he President will assent to the Senate project of a y without a doubt, and send it to Mexico through Gadsden, with the advice that it was the best treaty Mexico that could be got, and better than can be got in. If Santa Anna be as desperate in his circumances as is represented, he will jump at the ten milons; and, considering he is to have prompt payment, t is not so deep a shave as he might have got in Washington city; for thirty-three and a third, in the present tight market, would not shock us. But Santa Anna's chief objection to the treaty will be the non-assumption by the United States of the claims of American citizens upon the Mexican Government.

"The amount of the claims against Mexico filed in the State Department is, exclusive of that arising under the ee- Garay grant, about six millions. So we have now a better pretext for a war with Mexico than we formerly had, when we were obliged to make war on account of claims enate amounting to only three millions, and two of them spurious. every. Santa Anna will not consider himself safe until he be released from these demands."

The correspondent X., of the same paper, touches on other but cognate topics, as follows:

"There are now a vast number of resolutions in regard to the rights of neutrals and to the Black Warrior affair aission, or before the House, all of which have been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Expectations are held out that this committee will soon report on these subadmission of jects; but my impression is the committee will do no such the Senate ess you take thing.

"As regards the resolutions in reference to the rights of neutrals, I would simply remark that neither the through all the House nor the Senate, nor the House and the Senate tomittees of con- gether, nor the House, Senate, and President together, can make an international law. It takes two or more s of conference parties to make a bargain; and, in order to make such a bargain with two, more, or half a dozen parties, we must negotiate, and that is a business which must necessarily be left to the President, through the Secretary of State uri hill a clause. and our Ministers abroad. Such negotiations are no Thomas, of Illinois, doubt on foot now, and will, in all probability, lead to sion of slavery north it slavery. The bill most satisfactory results. In the meanwhile it would be s of conference of the wise to remember John Randolph's pithy saying, that 'a hment of the two bills ship-of-the-line is worth a great many penny pamphlets.'

bill with the clause of The House has already acted on that principle. "As regards the Black Warrior matter, the resolutions in regard to it are what the French call 'mustard after not 'pile on' the glory !"

NEWSPAPERS BY THE BREMEN LINE.

We are authorized to say that the United States and Bremen Postal Arrangement has been so far modified that newspapers by the Bremen line, when he line of 36° 30'; and a ma-Lownes himself, voted also not over two ounces in weight, done up singly in oubt that I did also; but, as I narrow bands, open at the ends or sides, may be caker votes, except in the case fully prepaid to any part of the German-Austrian tell with certainty how I actual- Postal Union; the rate thus required to be prepaid outhern friends, for the adoption of being three cents per newspaper.

Among the remarkable changes in the Post Office system of the country is the largely increased transportation of the mails by railroads. Instead of 4,327,400 miles as in the fiscal year 1847-8, the transportation of mails by railroad last year was no less than 12,989,705 miles. The changes are observable mostly in New York, Ohio, and Michigan, the former having increased from 735,076 miles in 1847-8 to 3,009,958 miles in the year 1852 3, and in Michigan from 149,760 miles to 602,368 in the same period, rinting of this document devolved upon the House of Representatives, the editor and in Ohio from 96,928 miles to 1,225,992 miles.

Ex-President FILLMORE, it will be seen from the interesting accounts of his reception which we copy from the Georgia and other Southern journals, is every where meeting with a cordial reception in that section of our common country. The people turn cut to receive him there just as they would receive an old friend-without formality, without wishing to "lionize a lion," and certainly not impelled by the lower motives which sometimes impel popular applause when the recipient, or object of that applause is the fountain-head of public patronage. The demonstrations at Savannah, at Columbus, at Mobile, at New Orleans, seem to have been something more than the ordinary manifestations of popular esteem. They were heartfelt, honest, and sincere, and as such would appear to have a meaning that may be destined to await its full interpretation in the future. The people who are foremost in honoring "New York's favorite son" at the South, it will be noticed; are not the mere politicians of each particular locality he visits. Men bring their families, their wives and their daughters, to proffer him the hospitalities of home, and for each and all the ex-President has a kind word to say. Incidents like these leave agreeable impressions behind; and grateful indeed must be the influences they must have upon one whose past few years have been as full of the turmoils and excitements of official and political life as those of Millard Fillmore .- New York Express.

THE LIABILITY OF A MAIL CONTRACTOR'S SURETIES .- We hear that, in disposing of a question concerning a mail contractor's sureties, the Attorney General has advised the Postmaster General that the liability of the sureties continues the whole term of the contract, and subsequent-

THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR.

We find the connexed statement circulating in the papers, purporting to be taken from a letter from Madrid of the 7th instant. We give it for what it is worth, hoping that it may prove to be true:

"The day before yesterday M. Soulé, the American matter was settled yesterday. Such business-like promptitude is so unlike what we are accustomed to in affairs where Spaniards compose one of the parties concerned that I can hardly bring myself to believe in the correctness of my intelligence.

"I am assured, however, that it is to be depended upon; that M. Pezuela, the Captain-General of Cuba, was found to be in the wrong, and that the Spanish Government at wagons to the Colorado, where he was compelled to leave once admitted this, made the needful amends, and granted a pecuniary indemnity. This, however, does not settle the other point mooted in the President's message, name- a railroad might be constructed there. ly, that power should be given to the Spanish authorities at Cuba to settle disputes arising there. This, I apprehend, will be more difficult to arrange, the Spanish home Government being traditionally jealous of its colonial delegates, and unwilling to increase their powers."

MR. FILLMORE AT CHARLESTON, (S. C.)

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER OF WEDNESDAY. Our noble and patriotic Ex-President, the Hon. MIL-LARD FILLMORE, and the Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, his able Ex-Secretary of the Navy, arrived in this city, in fine health and spirits, at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the steamer Gordon, Capt. King, from Savannah. Mr. Fillmore was accompanied by Messrs. Teffi, Griffin, Smets, and Roberts, a committee of attendance appointed by the city authorities of Savannah. On their arrival they were received at the wharf, or on board of the steamer, and welcomed, with simple but cordial greet-ings, to the city by a committee of Council, consisting of Aldermen Pringle, Beach, Martin, and Aiken. Messrs. Fillmore and Kennedy proceeded thence, in carriages, attended by the Savannah and Charleston committees, and also by Messrs. James L. Pettigru, Francis Y. Porcher, M. D., George S. Bryan, and Richard Yeadon, to the Mills House, where rooms were provided for Messrs. Fillnore and Kennedy as guests of the city.

We are authorized and requested to announce that Ex-President Fillmore will be received by the Mayor and Aldermen, at the City Hall, this day, at one o'clock P. M., when the hospitalities of the city will be tendered to him and to his compagnon du voyage, Mr. Kennedy; after which they will be introduced into the Council Chamber, which will be thrown open for the reception of all who desire to pay their respects to or make the acquaintance of Mr. Fillmore and his distinguished fellow-traveller.

We learn that Mr. Fillmore will probably remain here until Saturday morning next, when he will leave for Augusta, Georgia, and proceed on (via Atlanta) as far west as Nashville, Tennessee. Thence he will return to Augusta, visit Columbia, in this State, and proceed homewards by the Wilmington and Manchester route. It is contemplated to get up a Cooper River Excursion on Friday next, that he may have an opportunity of visiting and seeing the economy of our rice plantations.

A CALAMITOUS FIRE.

The falling of the walls of a large building in New York, which was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, caused a greater loss of life than was reported in our telegraphic account of it. The fire having commenced in the fifth story of the building, upon which several engines were playing without much effect, the members of ano ther company were directed to get a stream up the second-story stairway. In carrying out this order, they had barely got into the second-story when the rear wall fell outward on the roof of a temporary building, constructed as an extension to the store on the first floor, with a dreadful crash, carrying that and the entire inside of the building with it to the first story, and burying beneath the ruins nearly all who chanced to be inside of the walls. As soon as this crash was over a large number of firemen rushed to the basement of the building in order to aid their associates. But as soon as the contribution of the building in order to aid their associates. as they got fairly within the walls, the side walls came down, carrying with them the first floor, the ruins of the former crash, and those persons laying beneath them. So sudden and unexpected was the last fall of walls that all those who had made a rush to the assistance of their companions were buried hearth to are sufficient to the second sudden to the seco buried beneath the entire mass. The firemen and police im mediately rushed to the rescue of the unfortunate sufferers, the cries of some of whom could be heard and bodies of several of them seen from the rear of the building; but the raging of the fire and the danger of crushing those who were still alive by the removal of heavy timbers prolonged the extrica-tion of some of them for several hours. The last man recov-ered alive was not relieved until after eight hours' suffering, ered alive was not relieved until after eight hours' suffering,
at a depth of fifteen feet beneath the ruins, where he was surrounded by four or five dead bedies. He was conscious all
the time, and communicated directions to those engaged in
his rescue, but he lived only a few hours afterwards. Fourteen, in all, were killed, and upwards of twenty badly injured—a lamentable sacrifice to a criminal but too frequent economy in the construction of buildings.

omy in the construction of buildings.

The names of the killed are: James McNulty, William J.
Diegan, John A. Keyser, Alexander McKay, Daniel McKay,
Dewitt L. Alston, George Reinhardt, Andrew P. Schenek,
Michael C. C. Flinn, John P. O'Donnell, — Wilson, —

Niemans, and two bodies unrecognised. The City Councils made a liberal appropriation for their burial, passed resolutions of sympathy with their friends and relatives, and appointed a committee to participate with the firemen in making suitable arrangements for their obsequies.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF GLASGOW .- The Arabia brings no tidings of this missing vessel, and the worst fears begin to be entertained for the safety of the four hundred persons on board of her. It is feared that she has shared ok into the journals, was dinner.' That business is already most satisfactorily setoccasions offered. Mr. tled to the entire satisfaction of our Government. Let us
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President, which left New York in
the fate of the steamer President Presid the same month thirteen years ago, and was last seen, when two days out, to the southward of Nantucket South Shoal .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

THE RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES .- Most of the religious and benevolent institutions centering in the city of New York have made up their accounts for the fiscal year just expired, and are perfecting their arrangements for the had stolen a march on Com. Perry, and had succeeded usual anniversary exercises. Their operations during the in throwing open the ports of that Empire, certain expast year have been larger than ever before, their receipts clusive privileges being of course granted in favor of having been as follows : Years 1853-4

American Tract Society, including receipts from sales of publication..... American Bible Society, for eight months..... American Board of Foreign Missions. American Home Missionary Society ... American Foreign and Christian Union American and Foreign Bible Society New York Colonization Society American Seamen's Friend Society ..

If to the above were added the receipts of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, the Central American Education Society, and one or two institutions of less importance from which we have not heard, and if allowances were also made for the deficient four months of the American Board of Missions, the total contributions during the past year would exceed a million and a half of dollars The auniversary exercises of these societies take place between the 9th and 12th of May.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH .- The Knoxville Register has an interesting article on some late discoveries which show that there is one continuous vein of rich copper ore between the Polk county mine in East Tennessee and the mine recently discovered in Carroll county, Virginia. These Virginia and Tennessee veins have the same direction northeast and southwest, the same dip, the same surface indications, and are in the same chain of mountains. In the Tennessee vein the miners have recently reached the yellow sulphuret of copper, which is regarded as an infallible indication of the extent of the mines, and also their incomparable richness. A new impetus has consequently been given to mining operations, and two weeks since there were sales of three quarter-sections of land at about \$1,250,000. About five thousand tons of rich copper ore are taken from the mines monthly, netting in all at least half a million of dollars. This amount will doubtless be much increased when the shafts that are being sunk shall penetrate the rich sul-

But these copper developments, the Register says, are phuret. not the tenth part of the indications of the very great value which is at some early day to be attached to mine-ral lands in East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia, and which is to furnish new sources of profit for the great artery of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and for the diffusion of increasing wealth along its whole line. In addition to the zinc, lead, marble, gypsum, &c. of that fine section of country, there are rich mountains of iron and coal to be opened up and brought into the great aboratory of human enterprise.

The Geological Survey of Illinois, now in progress, has developed the fact that Southern Illinois is rich in marble of the most valuable varieties, both variegated and black.

LATE CALIFORNIA INTELLIGENCE.

San Francisco papers to the 1st of April furnish

the following intelligence from California: The latest intelligence from Walker's expedition was to the 13th of March, when he was still at San Vincente. His band was dwindling away by desertions, and those who remained were represented to be in a suffering con-Minister here, received despatches from his Government action and dissatisfied with their lot. He had with him with instructions of a stringent nature with respect to about seventy-five officers and men, and with this, band the affair of the Black Warrier. To-day I learn that the he intended to leave his camp on the 14th for the Colorado river, which he proposed to cross on rafts, and thence

proceed to Altar, in Sonora. Lieat. WHIPPLE, of the U. S. Pacific surveying expedition, arrived at Los Angeles on the 21st of March. His route was past Fort Smith, Albaquerque, and thence nearly due west by the Pueblo of Quni, Bill Williams's Fork of the Colorado, and the Cajon Pass. He brought them for want of grass. The great portion of his route was over ground hitherto unexplored, and he reports that

The Rev. Bishop Scorr, missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Oregon and Washington Territories, arrived at San Francisco on the 20th of March.

ROBERT GREENHOW, Esq., associate law agent of the United States before the U. S. Land Commission, died at San Francisco on the 27th of March. The cause of his death was a fall, on the 17th of February, off the pavement of Pacific street to the street as graded, a distance of about six feet.

The question of election by the Legislature of a United States Senator remained in the same position as at the time of the departure of the previous steamer. The defeat of the "electionists" in the State Senate probably settled its fate for the present, although the subject was still agitated. The majority in the Senate against proceeding to the election was estimated at four.

Resolutions to approve the Nebraska bill had been introduced into the Senate, but no action taken on them.

The United States Mint at San Francisco went into operation on the 3d of April. The building, 60 by 60 feet on the ground, and three stories high, had been accepted by the Government officers. It is of brick, with a neat front of mastic.

Referring to operations at the mines, the "Alta California" of the 1st April says:

"From all portions of the mining region we hear the most favorable accounts of the success of the miners. From the northern and the southern mines we daily hear of new discoveries, rich yields, and big strikes; and we of new discoveries, rich yields, during the early portion are glad that the miners, who, during the early portion of the winter, were obliged to lie idle from a lack of water, are now so busily and profitably employed. The en-suing season will produce a large yield from the mines." Col. W. WILLER, of the American forces at Fort Brown. near Shasta, furnishes the following particulars of the encounter at Yreka Pass:

"On the 25th, with a command of seventy-two officers and men, they followed the savages into the above-mentioned pass, near the Oregon line. On reaching the Northern end of the pass, the Indians, in a body numbering about five hundred strong, made a most bold and vigorous attack, but were repulsed after a well-conducted fight, with the loss of sixty or seventy, and driven into the mountains. During the engagement Col. W. received three wounds, one in the right side, one in the left arm, and another in the foot; Sergeant Downey was wounded in the left side; Lieut. Douglas was pierced through the body by an arrow; and Lieut. Sava slightly wounded. There were five privates killed."

A regular pitched battle occurred a short time since in the mines, in El Dorado county, between two factions of the Chinese, numbering several hundreds on each side. Two were mortally and fifteen or twenty seriously

wounded. J. S. Landon was killed in a duel at Volcano Bar, El Dorado county, by David E. Hackner. They fought at 11 o'clock at night, on the 20th of March, with pistols, at a distance of fifteen feet. The difficulty grew out of the Senatorial election question.

H. P. WATKINS, the fillibuster associate of Walker in getting up the Sonora expedition, has been tried at San Francisco and convicted. The British ship Challenge, chartered under the Mexican Consul to take eight hundred Frenchmen and Ger-

mans to Guaymas, was stopped on the 23d by the U. S. Marshal, for the reason that she was about to carry too many passengers for her measurement. She was stopped second time on the 29th. A San Francisco paper says: "The alleged reason for preventing her departure was mere pretence, since the law limiting the number of

passengers on vessels is very frequently violated in the harbor without any interference of the authorities. Whether it was feared that the immigrants would bother the fillibusters or build up a strong foreign influence is not clear; but it is a fact well known to those who have been that the foreigners are unanimously in favor of American dominion.' The Challenge was libelled by the U. S. District Attor

ney and seized by the U. S. Marshal on the 31st.

Luis DEL VALLE, the Mexican Consul at San Francisco, was arrested on the 31st of March by the U. S. Marshal, on the charge of having violated the laws of the United States by enlisting a band of about one thousand men to be sent to Sonora, in the Republic of Mexico, for service in the Mexican army.

The French Consul is also implicated in the affair, and the Governments of both functionaries appear to have

RUMORS FROM JAPAN.

The English press, just previous to the departure of the steamer Arabia for New York, gave currency to a report that the commander of the Russian expedition to Japan Russian commerce.

This rumor assumes consistency from information which reached us yesterday through San Francisco. It would appear from the latter account, which was brought by a Dutch vessel, that on the 20th of August, several months after Com. Perry had left the Japanese waters, the Russian fleet, consisting of one frigate, one corvette, a 27,148 screw steamship, and a transport, arrived at Nangasaki, and that the Admiral and officers in command of it were received with marks of the highest distinction by the Japanese Governor. A letter from the Russian Chancellor, Count Nesselrode, was immediately forwarded to the Emperor through the latter; but at the departure of the vessel that brought this intelligence the Russian fleet was still lying at Nangasaki awaiting an answer.

We next hear of the fleet at Loo Choo, and of its departure again from that place on the 20th of February. ts destination was unknown, but was supposed to be Japan, as it was supposed that the Russian Admiral had been lingering about in these waters until the period arrived for the receipt of the Emperor's answer to Com.

The British cruisers were attentively watching the movements of the Russian vessels, and it was expected that as soon as the news of the declaration of war reached them they would immediately attack and capture them. Com. Perry's fleet arrived at Loo Choo from Hong Kong in January. It consists of the war steamers Mississippi, Powhatan, and Susquehanna, the frigate Macedonian, the sloops of war Plymouth, Vandalia, and Saratoga, and the storeships Supply, Lexington, and Southampto

officers and crews are reported to be in good health.

It will be recollected the Commodore purchased on his first visit to Loo Choo a tract of land for a naval depot, and for such other uses as the American Governmen and for such other uses as the stract, lying upon might desire to put it to. Upon this tract, lying upon Nappa roads, it seems a fort has been erected Americans. Commodore Perry left an officer and twelve men in charge of this fort, and sailed again on the 17th men in charge of this lost that a sale of January for Jeddo. Loo Choo is about half way between Hong Kong and Japan, and Com. Perry probably reached his destination about the 25th January. The news of the death of the Emperor of Japan is con-

New steamboats to the number of forty-three are now n progress of construction in the yards of Pittsburg and its vicinity, being, as we learn from the Commercial Journal, a larger number than at any former period. Of the whole forty-three only three are side-wheeled. Of the stern-wheeled boats many are of large size, from 800 to 1,000 tons burden. Two are built on a new plan-that is, with four engines, each having two cylinders on a side, to obtain greater power without increase of weight on a small space, the diffusion of weight being an important on boats intended to navigate the shallow waters